N. Reynolds

MICHIGAN FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER IV.

To Agriculturists:

ASSIMILATION OF CARBON.

Vegetable matter in a state of decay is called humus, and is somewhat different from the humic acid of chemists, which is prepared by the action of alkalies or acids on vegetable matters during decomposition. Decayed vegetable matter constitutes a brown substance called mould, and which forms the principal part of the strata of brown coal and peat.

Mould is rich in carbon, and is supposed by many to be the principal food of plants, because it adds to the fertility of soils. While this opinion prevails it tends to retard the progress of agriculture; for where the principles upon which plants are nourished are not known we are not very likely to use proper means to accelerate their growth.

We will now examine the subject, and see if vegetables receive their carbon from mould. Substances cannot be absorbed and assimilated by vegetables, except they are in the form of gas or in a state of solution. One hundred thousand pounds of rain-water will dissolve but one pound of good mould. We will say that during the months of May, June, July and August, 20 lbs. of rain falls on every square foot of land; and as there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, consequently there will fall on it 871,200 lbs. This amount will dissolve nearly 9 lbs. of mould. Now if we should consider all this water saturated with mould and absorbed by the growing plants, and should we consider the mould all carbon, (neither of which however is the case,) then an acre of growing vegetables would receive but about 8 3-4 lbs. of carbon. Now if an acre produce 3,000 lbs. of dry hay during the above four months, it will assimilate to itself 1350 lbs. of carbon.

I would now ask, how can the above process of absorption supply this 1350 lbs. when, under the most favorable circumstances in which we can consider it, there would be assimilated but 8 3-4 lbs.? And were we to calculate according to the true amount of water absorbed, and the exact proportion of carbon in the mould, we would probably find the amount less than one ounce.

We will now consider the assimilation of carbon by the absorption of humus, and we will suppose that to be endowed with the same properties of the humic acid of chemists, so as to make it appear as favorable as possible for those who advocate the theory that it is by the absorption of this substance that vegetables receive their carbon. And in order to make it still more favorable, we will suppose that the humic acid is rendered soluble by its combination with some of the alkalies with which the soil is impregnated.

According to Dr. Heyer, 2,920 lbs. of dry fir wood contains 6,17 lbs. of mettallic oxides, such as Potash, Soda, Lime, and Magnesia, and the oxides of Iron and Manganese. According to Sprengel, 1 lb. of lime combines chemically with 12 lbs. of humic acid; but the other oxides do not combine with so large a proportion. We will however suppose that they combine with it in the same proportion, so as to make the theory of the assimilation of carbon by the absorption of humates, as favorable as possible: then 6,17 lbs. of metallic oxides would introduce into the 2,920 lbs. of fir wood while growing 74,04 humic acid, which we will admit to contain 58 per cent of carbon, corresponding to 100 lbs. of the dry wood. Here you see that by this process we get but 100 lbs. where we should have 2,920.

If vegetables do not receive their carbon by the absorption of decayed vegetable matter, nor humates, the question very naturally arises from what source is it obtained? In my former numbers I said that it was obtained principally from the carbonic acid that floats in the air. Here again it is very natural to call for proof; therefore I will endeavor to give it.

The atmosphere is constantly charged with carbonic acid, in the proportion of about 1500 parts of the former to 1 of the latter. This proportion has been about the same as far back as we have any knowledge. Carbonic acid is continually being generated by the respiration of men and animals, and by combustion. One man generates about 25 cubic feet of this gas in one day, which contains nearly 12 ounces of carbon. In one year he thus exhales from his lungs 274 lbs. of carbon, which is double the weight of an ordinary man.

The inhabitants of the village of Jackson, (allowing their number to be 2,500, and each individual to expire as much as an adult,) throw off from their lungs in the thin manner 342 tons yearly—which, if assimilated to hay, would supply 760 tons (when dry) with all its carbon. And, allowing the weight of ordinary charcoal to be 30 lbs. a bushel, this amount would be equal to 20,000 bushels of such as is usually brought to market. One thousand persons exhale from their lungs, in two hours, 62½ lbs. of carbon in the form of carbonic acid; and were this separated from the oxygen with which it is in union, it would be sufficient fuel to warm for 2 hours, (in a cold winter's day) a Church sufficiently large to contain the above number of individuals. The population of the city of New York being 313,000, they exale from their lungs, at the above rates, sufficient carbonic acid every hour to contain 9,781 1-4 lbs. carbon; or 234,750 lbs. daily.

This communication, on the Assimilation of Carbon, will be concluded in our next.

JOHN McLEAN.

Jackson, April 12, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

"To the Farmers of Michigan."

MR. MOORE:—Under the above caption I noticed a very truthful article, signed R., in the last number of your new and useful paper; and I send you a few remarks on the same subject—that of our farmers improving less land, and having it *well cultivated*—as it is of vital importance to all agriculturists, and more especially at the present time when they receive but a comparatively small remuneration for their labor.

Nothing is more true than the remark of your correspondent, that 'it is the thorough *cultivation* of a few acres rather than the *possession* of many, that fills one's barns and granaries.' Experience has taught me that it is far more profitable to cultivate fifty acres of land, *and do it well*, than to poorly and negligently cultivate double that number of acres. Many farmers actually raise more produce from fifty acres, than others do from one hundred—the land being composed of like soil, and other things being equal when their farms were first improved. And why this vast difference? I answer, because one attends to the improvements in husbandry, by manuring and draining his land, raising alternate crops, &c., and depends alone upon the high *cultivation* of his farm for large crops and good profits; while another commences upon a new and virgin soil, and perhaps raises like crops for several years in succession, without manuring, &c. at all, and relies more upon the number of acres *partially* cultivated than upon good tillage—a course which will ultimately impoverish him, and fast deteriorate the richest soil the heavens ever canopied.—But the latter course, I am sorry to state, is practiced to a great extent by many farmers in this State and other sections of the west. The richness of our soil is constantly inviting emigrants, who, when settled among us, are so ambitious for immediate wealth that they neglect those improvements of the soil which are necessary to keep it from deteriorating and becoming barren.

The effects of bad husbandry by poor cultivation, (consequent upon an ambitious desire for wealth,) are already apparent in the exhaustion and poverty of the soil in many sections of our own naturally rich, fertile and beautiful Peninsula. In some parts but 100 bushels of wheat are produced from ten acres of land, while, by proper cultivation, a little additional labor and expense, from two to three hundred bushels might easily be produced from the same number of acres of like soil. And the same is true of other crops, such as corn, oats, potatoes, &c.

Let our farmers who are embarrassed and have large farms, sell a part of their land and attend to the thorough cultivation of what they retain. More attention should be devoted to manuring, draining, &c., that our farms, instead of growing poorer every year, may increase in fertility, in products and in profits. With a snug and convenient farm, a good farmer can enjoy the realities of rural life; he can see that every thing prospers about him—that he has good fences, good crops, and thrifty orchards and fruit trees growing around his dwelling. A small farm, during the present hard times at least, is far preferable to a large one in many essential particulars which it is unnecessary to mention.—The taxes are less, the expenses for labor, &c., are but trifling, while the crops are generally better and more profitable.

Should you deem these remarks worthy of an insertion in the Farmer, I will endeavor to 'call again.' Yours, &c.

A FRIEND AND SUBSCRIBER.

Jackson County, April 5, 1843.

Farmers' Club Library.

It appears to us, that if in the organization of farmers' clubs or lyceums, a small initiation fee should be charged, or occasionally a collection of small sums made for the purchase of books or papers devoted to agricultural subjects, that great good would result to the members. Farmers need more such reading.—Those engaged in other professions have their text-books—why should the farmer be without his? There is no science more worthy of investigation than that of agriculture, and we long to see the farmers of the west engage in its study. Nothing else is wanting to elevate the agriculturist as far above the other classes of society, as his employments are above theirs in merit and importance, but *suitable education*. We do want the nobles of this land to appreciate the dignity of their occupation, and take such steps as will secure the acknowledgement of it from others. Let them read and study—labor with their heads as well as with their hands—investigate those questions which have practical bearing upon their operations and what an influence for good would they immediately exert—how reputable would be their standing! Who does not desire it? who will refuse to labor for it?

Those who do not feel able to purchase a variety of works, would find great advantage in thus uniting their means in procuring a well selected, small library of standard agricultural works. They will be often needed in deciding disputed points in the lyceum discussions. Five or ten dollars expended for good agricultural papers, which should be lent from one to another, would furnish a vast fund of information, and throw the best kind of reading in the way of children. A subscriber to a single agricultural paper is much mistaken if he supposes he procures *all* the information that is published; he might take a half a dozen, and very few of the articles would be published in two of them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

From the Central N. Y. Farmer.

On Ditching.

As I agreed to give you a description of my mode of ditching, I will now redeem my pledge. About twenty years ago, I purchased my farm in Whitesborough, and on this farm was about 130 acres on the Mohawk flats, and about sixty acres of that was covered with black-ash timber, alders and bogs, and the water stood on it nearly the whole year; the sixty acres were not worth as much for any use then as 5 acres are now. Not being acquainted with farming much I did not know how to commence right, but my first object was to improve my low grounds. I commenced by making small ditches which would soon fill up. I then made a bank or dike with a small ditch on each side, but that did not altogether answer the purpose intended for a ditch and fence. About three years ago I commenced in a different way, which seemed to answer all the purposes intended for, that is, to drain the land effectually, and at the same time make a good fence. I make my ditches six feet wide at the surface of the ground, and three and a half or four feet deep as the land may require, with a slope so as to bring it about one foot on the bottom, and take the turf from the top of the ditch and lay it upon each side with the same slope as the ditch, about one and a half feet high, leaving a slip of about four or five inches on each side of the ditch; on placing the rows of turf that distance back from the ditch, to prevent its caving in by the frost till the bank becomes solid. I make small sluices in the lowest places, through these side banks, for the water to draw off from the top of the ground. The raising of the banks on each side makes the ditch about 8 feet on the top, with slope bank, so that horses or neat cattle cannot easily get near it; sheep will run over it. I lay out my lots from 20 to 24 rods wide; three ditches drain the land effectually. I have raised a very good crop of corn on some of the lowest of this land this year, and it has been a very wet season.

I will now say a few words about my mode of cultivating these low grounds; they are the most profitable for meadow—I therefore seed them down as soon as they are subdued by ploughing, or the ground is smooth; they may be brought into a good quality of grass by sowing on seed and harrowing. I find it very profitable to give these lands a thin dressing with manure; it improves very much the quality and quantity. Managed in this way, I get three or four tons of hay from each acre. I have taken four tons from 140 rods of ground, well dried. The best time to put on manure is after mowing, it will not need it more than once in four or five years.

I have made nearly 500 rods of these ditches; they cost about five shillings per rod; they are the cheapest fence I can make, and by cleaning out the ditches you can keep the fence in good repair. J. W.

THE water that flows from a spring does not congeal in the winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Manufacture of Poudrette.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—I promised some time last year, to give you a short account of my method of preparing chemical manures from human excrements, and I will now proceed to redeem that promise, hoping that it may be useful to some portion of your subscribers. First, I collect the stercoraceous matters separately, in large vessels or hogsheads; after the urine has become putrid, which will require but two or three days in cold weather, I then add to the urine, sulphuric acid very slowly, which, if the urine is putrid, will cause immediately a powerful effervescence to take place. The acid must be added until effervescence ceases; by this process, the carbonic acid is driven off, a portion of sulphate of ammonia is formed, and the urine ceases to be volatile. I then add the liquid to the solid excrements, incorporating them well together, until a very thin batter is formed. Into this mass I stir in charcoal finely powdered, according to my judgment, without regard to any precise quantity. This done, I spread the mass upon tight boards in the open air, to dry, protected from the weather by a shed, open to the south so as to receive the sun; stir well, frequently, until it is dry; then pulverize with a spade, and barrel it up for the use of crops.

Manure made in this way, (without being nice about technicalities,) I call Poudrette. Of its value, I can speak in the highest terms. When properly made, it is almost completely deprived of smell, the application to crops easy, and its effects powerful. I made an experiment with it last year, on sugar beets, in comparison with bone manure, bone manure and stable manure mixed, and stable manure alone. The beets manured with poudrette, came up quicker, grew more rapidly, and maintained a decided superiority to the last, making the largest and best beets. The quantity of poudrette was only a small train to each drill.

I used it also in the culture of corn with entire success. In this experiment, I subjected it to a very severe test. I selected a very poor spot, (I am sorry to say I have too much of this kind of land yet,) put only one and a half gills, accurately measured, upon each hill, at the time of planting, and the result was every way satisfactory, and truly astonishing, proving it to be beyond all question, a manure of great strength and power, perhaps surpassing all others now in use. I shall make about 100 barrels in time for the next crop, at a cost not exceeding 75 cents per barrel, including the cost of barrel, which I shall use chiefly in the culture of corn, and as a top dressing for red clover, from which I anticipate the best results.

Manure thus made, must in all cases be used as a top dressing. If planted with the seed, it destroys the young germ, and the seed will not come up well. Sulphuric is a cheap mineral acid, and may be obtained in New York for about 3 1-2 cents per pound.

Farmers who have the urine on their farms, after treating with sulphuric acid as directed above, may dilute it with water, and apply it to their crops in the liquid state, by a common watering pot; and treat the solid excrements with charcoal alone.

Very truly, yours, GEO. WOODFIN.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 1843.

From the Central N. Y. Farmer.

Ashes on Corn.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been in the habit of using ashes and plaster on corn, and believing that ashes were worth the most, I thought last spring that I would ascertain the fact. I therefore left six rows through the middle of my field No. 1 without plaster or ashes; six rows do. No. 2 with plaster in the hill on the corn; do. six rows No. 3 with ashes in the hill; six do. No. 4 with ashes and plaster in the hill; six do. No. 5 ashes and plaster in the hill, and on the corn after the first hoeing: the quantity used was about a table-spoonful to each hill. The rows were long enough to contain a quarter of an acre, each 6 rows. The result was—

No. 1 had	22 bushels ears.	
" 2	24	"
" 3	26	"
" 4	26	"
" 5	31	"

The field marked out three feet each way, and the cultivator used each way, and hoed twice. Thus you see No. 1 would yield at the rate of 44 bushels per acre, and No. 5 62 bushels per acre, which I should think about an average with the rest of the field. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with limestone gravel.

I do not wish to be understood that plaster is of no benefit to land, for I believe it is very beneficial: I believe if farmers would apply their ashes to their land, it would put them nearer 100 per cent. than 10 or 12.

A FRIEND OF AGRICULTURE.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.—Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Pa.: "I last spring sowed one acre of corn, and find it a most excellent feed for milch cows; in fact, I consider it the best feed we can give them, together with pasture. I cut and fed it green: I had two crops on the same ground. From the little experience I have had, I would say the ground requires to be good, and as free from weeds as possible. The first crop, in our section of the country, should be sown as early in the spring as the weather will permit; the second crop not later than the first of July, to insure a full crop, and time to feed green. The second crop will outgrow the weeds.

A letter from M. P., New York, says:—"I last year sowed about two acres of corn broadcast. Though I neither measured or weighed the crop, it was so abundant and profitable, as green and dry fodder, that I intend doing the same while I have a farm.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Comparative Cost of Pork and Cotton.—The S. W. Farmer, in a long and careful calculation, estimates the cost of producing pork at rather less than one-half the cost of producing cotton, pound for pound.

Farming Implements.

The remark we have somewhere met with, and it is very probably true, that the arts and sciences have made greater advances within the last half century, than in the eighteen centuries preceding. Among other improvements those which have been made in the implements of husbandry are very great, and they are still in rapid progress. There is scarcely an implement used by the farmer forty years ago that is not now more or less improved in its model and construction, and a great many new and almost invaluable implements have been added. These improvements not only abridge manual labor to a highly important extent, but they enable the farmer to do his work better. A number of examples in point might be given, but we need only mention the improved plough and harrow, cotton gin, &c. It is manifest that the community of farmers in which improved agricultural implements are introduced and employed, enjoys decided advantages over that in which the old, unwieldy, inconvenient implements are still made use of. The one is supplied with a certain ready force and a skill in mere machinery, which the other must supply (if supplied at all) with increased wear and waste of human sinews. There is perhaps nothing, therefore, so well calculated to promote the agricultural prosperity and increase the agricultural wealth of a country, as the introduction of improved implements of husbandry.

We would respectfully suggest to our Agricultural Societies, generally, to give something more of their attention to this subject. Premiums are not so frequently offered as we should be pleased to see, for the best ploughs, the best harrows, clover machines, hoe knives, corn crushers, &c. In the northern States, this branch of improvement has not been overlooked, but in some of the New England States, great emulation has been excited in the way of agricultural mechanics by the liberal premiums of Societies, and the patriotic energies of individual agriculturists. The consequence is, a very decided improvement in all farmers' tools, and none more than the plough, with which regular tests are made in ploughing matches, superintended by society organizations.—*Southern Cultivator.*

BLINDS ON HORSES.—A writer in the Albany Cultivator says:—"Let me say to all who have skittish horses, cut off your blinds, and if your horses scare at a leaf, let them see that it is only a leaf. A horse is a reasonable [?] animal—and if he has a chance to look around him, he is not going to run unless something shows a disposition to hurt him. If drivers would take the precaution to turn a horse's head quick towards the danger from which he cannot be reined, and let the animal see his danger, he would be as ready to shun the danger as his driver. Two years since, I had a pair of horses that would run away at every unnatural touch or noise, until I cut off the blinds of the bridles, and they have never run away since. To test the truth of this, put a blind bridle on a skittish ox, and he will be almost unmanageable."

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

To Readers and Correspondents.

In the publication of an agricultural journal a numerous corps of contributors and correspondents are almost indispensable to its prosperity and usefulness. A detail of the experience and experiments of practical and scientific farmers, is more beneficial to the readers of a journal of this character than the narration of thousands of untried theories. For the successful prosecution of husbandry, a knowledge of the practice and experience of others is as necessary to the farmer as is the compass to the mariner. Hence, the publication of scientific facts and practical experiments in the pages of a journal devoted to the farming interests must prove eminently useful and greatly tend to the advancement of those important interests.

We tender sincere thanks to those friends who have thus far aided us and enhanced the usefulness of the Farmer, by valuable contributions to its columns; and we request a continuation of similar favors. We also desire others to send us facts and the results of their experiments, either in the science or practice of agriculture. Almost every farmer knows something which would prove beneficial to others of his profession, if communicated to [illegible] of an agricultural journal. Let our readers think of this matter and communicate such facts as they may consider valuable.

In connection with this subject it is proper to notice a few communications which have been sent us for publication. And in doing this we may exercise an independence which will perhaps seem at variance with our interests; but we consider it a bounden duty to reject whatever appears erroneous or inappropriate, equally as much as to publish what is truly valuable.

The communications of 'E. W.,' and 'A Farmer' were received too late for an insertion in this number. They will appear soon.

'Eckford' writes well, but the results of his experiments are not satisfactory. We may hereafter give a synopsis of his article, tho' we think the subject too precarious to recommend. His proposition is accepted.

The prose article of our fair correspondent, 'Catharine,' though very well written, contains sentiments which we conceive to be erroneous, and must therefore decline publishing it. We intended to publish the poetry, but it has been lost or mislaid.

'Inquirer' is referred to an article on the third page of this number for the desired information on the subject of his inquiries.

'The Farmer's Daughter, by H. C. H.' is declined. We have too much respect for our fair readers (the farmer's daughters,) to disgust them with such silly trash. We advise the writer to try some other method to win *the daughter*, for most assuredly he will never do so, or reach the acme of fame, by the exertion of his poetical faculties.

'N. R. T.' is inadmissible. Political and sectional matters must be discussed in other channels than the columns of this journal.—We now repeat what was said in our first number, that "the Farmer will be equally free from local prejudice and political bias—and every thing calculated to *favor place* or *exalt party* will be excluded from its columns."

Several other communications are declined—some for reasons above given, and others because the names of the authors are not known. All articles intended for publication in the Farmer must be accompanied with the real names of their authors, in order to secure an insertion—although the initials only, or some other signature, may be used in their publication.

Silk Growing.

The culture of Silk has received some considerable attention in this State. We have seen some excellent sewing silk, grown and manufactured in this county, and have been assured, by those engaged in the business, that the culture of Silk is not unprofitable (to say the least,) when properly conducted. In our next or a future number we shall publish some valuable information relative to the profits and prospects of Silk Growing in Michigan—embodied in a communication from a person who has had considerable experience in the business.

Spring.

'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious' Spring, by the warm, genial and exceedingly pleasant weather of the past two weeks. Spring is upon us, in sober earnest. The snow, after covering the 'face of nature' for nearly five months, has almost entirely disappeared—vegetation has commenced—and, notwithstanding the comparatively 'late arrival' of spring weather, we have every indication of a fruitful season.

ERRATA.—In the article on Agricultural Chemistry, in our last paper, 2d column and 5th line from the top, in those copies where it reads organic, read *inorganic*.

THE following communications were received too late for an insertion in the proper place, but are so seasonable that we publish them in preference to the editorial matter intended to fill the space they occupy:

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. MOORE:—Perhaps the following may prove valuable to some of your readers.

The best method to preserve potatoes for summer use, is to sort out the largest and cut off about one third from the seed end for planting, and put the other into barrels or boxes and place in your cellar. Sprout them once or twice and they will keep hard, and also be easy to prepare for cooking. Much may be saved in this way, and any saving is an object during these hard times.

I have tried this mode to my satisfaction, and know from experience that the seed end of potatoes will produce larger and more in quantity than small ones; and it also retains the quality. From my experience I think the seed end will produce as good quality and as much in quantity as the whole. I would therefore, with all due deference, advise my brother farmers to try this mode.

SILAS HAYES.

Jackson County, April 9, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Cultivation of the Onion.

MR. EDITOR:—Many have deemed the cultivation of the Onion too precarious, and still consider it an uncertain crop; consequently comparatively few are raised. Various causes exist, which, if rightly understood, may easily be obviated and overcome. The Onion, unlike other root crops, does not require a great depth of soil, as the roots do not penetrate it but at a little depth. Planting too deep often produces a failure. It requires a moderately strong soil, and a southern exposure is the best.

After the onion beds are prepared in the usual way, (which should be done as early as the season will admit,) cover them from one to two feet deep with dry straw; burn the straw until it is reduced to ashes, and rake the surface of the beds while they are warm so as to incorporate the ashes of the straw with the soil. When sufficiently cool the beds will be ready for the seed. Sow in drills, as usual. The advantages of this mode of cultivation are superior, as has been proven by those who have practiced it.

1. The heat of the burning straw will penetrate the soil so deep as to destroy most of the seeds of weeds, so that the onions will appear before the weeds can get the start of

them, which will render the cultivation more rapid and with much less labor.

2. It facilitates the growth of the seeds planted—which should be prepared by soaking in moderate warm water at first, and then reduce the temperature and soak them until they begin to germinate. Plant them when the temperature of the soil and the seeds are about the same; the growth will then be vigorous and the plant healthy.

3. The ashes produce a most valuable top dressing, and are a natural agent to bring the plants to maturity. Coal dust is valuable after the plants have made their appearance.

Onions thus cultivated produce an abundant crop, of the finest flavor. In this way they can be raised as easily as most productions of the garden, and will produce as great profit for the labor bestowed upon them.

AGRICOLA.

Lima, April 10, 1843.

Culture of Tobacco.

We are informed that the Tobacco Plant thrives well and has been, in some instances, successfully cultvated in different sections of this State. During the past year we have seen several specimens of Tobacco grown in the southern part of this county; also segars manufactured from the same, and which were a better article than is often kept at our public houses. Will some of our readers, who have had experience in the business, give us the results of their experiments? We are of opinion that the growing of Tobacco may become a profitable business for many of the citizens of Michigan.

PEACH WORM—TAR.—A neighbor informs me that the application of hot tar to the roots of peach trees, effectually excludes the worm. The earth is removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not intended of course to *destroy* the worm, but to prevent its entrance in trees yet unaffected.—*Cultivator.*

Quinces.—The cultivation of quince trees might be greatly extended, particularly in the west. The fruit sells from 4 to 6 dollars per bushel. The tree requires but little space. In a 10 acre lot, 264 trees could be set around the fence without interfereing materially with the crops.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—The Syracuse Journal states that Mr. John Dutcher, of Niagara county has just finished at Syracuse the model of a boat calculated to run on the long level of the canal from that place to Utica. The boat is to be 160 feet long; 22 feet wide; propelled by steam at the rate of 12 miles an hour, without injury to the banks of the canal, capable of carrying 300 passengers, and only drawing fifteen inches of water.

Looking Ahead.

An address on the subject of the Corn Laws of Great Britain, was lately delivered in Liverpool, by John Curtis, of Ohio, in which he thus described the resources of this country, and predicted a vast accession of trade and power to Great Britain:

"Mr. Curtis concluded by showing that at the present rate of progression the people of the United States would, at the close of this century, amount to 90,000,000; that in a hundred years they would number 300,000,000; that they would then increase 100,000,000 in every ten years, and that there would still be plenty of land for them in the vast continent of America, without its being so thickly populated as England is at present, Results showed, too, that the increase of capital and ability to trade increased faster then population. He then again briefly pictured the great advantages possessed by this country for the carrying on of a vastly increased system of manufactures, and said that if the trade between the two countries were unrestricted, it would increase to an enormous and incalculable amount, so that England. instead of having as some believed, reached the acme of her prosperity, had hardly begun to realize the beginning of that trade which she might have—a trade which would only be limited by her capacity of meeting the wants of the world. They could produce manufactured articles with greater facility than any other country, but he believed they could never manufacture as much as the world wanted with all their increase of machinery."

EARLY CUCUMBERS.—The following has been found by the writer an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot-bed, and plant the cucumber seed upon them: when the stems are two or three inches long the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth, and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than those planted on open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn.—The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape the frost.—*Selected.*

VINE CUTTINGS.—Cut the scions into pieces, each having a bud—apply sealing wax to each end, and plant the cutting in rich garden mould.

POTATOES.—Rye chaff or spent tanner's bark put in the hill with potatoes causes them to yield well.

GREASE FOR WHEELS.—Lard and flour make an excellent mixture for carriage wheels.

COATS WOVEN.—It is said that the manufacturers of Nottingham and Derby, England, are endeavoring to bring out coats and trowsers, woven in the frame, and that they are sanguine of ultimately accomplishing their purpose.

SUMMARY.

The Hon. Henry Clay, associated with his son J. B. Clay, is again a practitioner at the bar at the courts of Kentucky.

600,000 acres of government land were recently offered for sale at Chicago; of which only 70,000 were sold.

REAL Estate is selling in Philadelphia at auction, for one half its estimated value, and at one half its cost.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—Statements taken from the papers of the United States since November 6th, 1843, report *one thousand four hundred and forty one lives lost* by shipwreck and swamping of common boats, in the United States and a part of the coast of England and France.

SNOW IN FLORIDA.—Snow made its appearance at Tallahassee, Florida, for the first time in a great many years, on the first of January.

CANADA.—The Provincial Parliment has been prorogued to the second of May, but is not then called for the dispatch of business.

Hon. Richard M. Cooper, formerly member of Congress from N. J. died recently at his residence at Camden.

FOUR children at one birth!—Mrs. Dimmitt, of Westernport, Pa. recently made such a present to her husband!

DIED at Exeter, N. H. 21st ult.—Hon. Tristam Shaw, aged 57—late member of Congress from New Hampshire.

MORMON PAPER.—The Mormons have a weekly paper in Pittsburgh, Pa.

MURDERS.—One hundred and eighteen known murders were perpetrated in this country during the past year.

IT now requires 86 hours to carry the mails from London to Paris. After the first of May, a railroad is to be opened in France which will render 20 hours sufficient time to pass over the distance between these two great cities.

THE CLARION is the title of a new paper issued at Washington, and devoted exclusively to the election of Col. Johnson to the Presidency.

IRELAND takes the lead in the Temperance Class. It is stated on the authority of Father Mathew, that there are now over five millions two hundred thousand teetotallers in that country.

New York Market, April 2.

WHEAT—90 cents.

FLOUR—Ohio and Michigan, $4 87 and $5.

ASHES—Pearls $6 75.

WOOL—American fleece, Merino &c. 30 and 35 cents.

TALLOW—7 cents.

LARD—5¾ and 6.

OIL—Sperm, 55 cents, sea whale 33 cts.

MOLASSES—18½ and 22 cents.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 5 c. St. Croix 6½ Brown Havana 6½, White do 9 1-4.

BEESWAX—29 and 30 cents.

COFFEE—Brazil 7½ and 8, Cuba 7 3-4 and 8 1-2, Java, 12, St. Domingo 5 3-4 and 6.

SELECTIONS.

From the Farmer's Journal.

SCRAPS.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the following miscellaneous observations, which, whenever they will not exclude something better, you may insert in your paper.

Buying Manure. Many of the farmers in this vicinity are in the habit of buying every year considerable quantities of stable manure from the city and elsewhere. I do not see how they can well afford it at present prices. There is no use, it is true, in carrying on a farm without manure; but while all kinds of farm produce have been falling in price, the price of manure has been rising. Four dollars a cord for stable manure in addition to the expense of carting is more than one is able to pay. What then shall farmers do? I answer, make more at home. There are few farms where the quantity of manure might not be materially increased without much trouble. By keeping the cattle and hog yards well replenished with muck, loam or such other materials as the farm affords, by having a barn cellar to prevent the manure from being injured by the sun and rain, and to catch the liquid manure from the cattle, and by a little attention in preparing composts, most farmers can keep their farms in an improved condition without incurring the expense of buying manure.

Beets among Potatoes. Last fall I chanced to see a few sugar beets which had grown to a large size, and which came up accidentally among potatoes. The inquiry occurred to me why one might not obtain a considerable quantity of sugar beets in a potato field without material injury to the potatoe crop? I intend to try the experiment the coming season, putting the rows of potatoes from 3 to 3½ feet apart, and the hills about 2 feet apart in the rows, and at hoeing time, scattering in a beet seed or two between every two hills of potatoes.

Fodder Corn. I am surprised that farmers are not more in the habit of sowing Indian corn for fodder, to be fed out to the stock when the pastures are parched with drought, as they often are in the latter part of summer. There is no way in which so much good fodder can be obtained from an equal quantity of ground, and the expense and trouble are comparatively small. Without it, in a dry season, cows will inevitably shrink in their milk, and will prove less profitable the whole season following. If it be not all wanted to feed green, by being cut and made dry, it will afford excellent winter fodder for cows or working oxen.

Lucerne. Agricultural writers tell us that Lucerne, sometimes called French Clover, is a valuable crop. It is much cultivated in England for soiling cows and horses.—After the first year it may be cut from three to five times in a season, and will yield, it is said from five to eight tons in a year. By harrowing and rolling it annually and top-dressing it well with compost manure once in three years, it will remain in a productive state ten or twelve years or longer. It starts earlier in the spring than any other grass, being frequently ready for the sythe by the middle of May. It must be particularly valuable for cattle at that time when the pastures are not sufficiently started, and the cattle begin to loathe hay and long for green feed. Who will try a patch of it this year?

Carrots. I have noticed in the reports of one of the Agricultural discussions at the State House, that the prevailing opinion seemed to be that carrots were the best root to be cultivated for stock. That has long been my opinion; and I believe, furthermore, that it is one of the most profitable crops that we can raise to sell. Some of the Danvers farmers, I understand, are in the habit of cultivating them for the Boston market. Five hundred bushels (which would be about twelve and a half tons) would not be considered, I presume, a very large crop. Now this, at eight dollars a ton, which has been the common price, would amount to one hundred dollars as the produce of an acre. What farm crop will give a better profit than this?

AGRICOLA.

Useful Recipes.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Not having seen the following recipes in the Cultivator, I send them; as they are used in this part of the country, perhaps they would be beneficial to some of your numerous readers:

TO MAKE BRILLIANT PAINT WITHOUT OIL OR LEAD.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, about six quarts, slake the same in hot water. After the lime has become well slacked, add one pound whiting, one pound sugar, three pints rice flour made into a jelly, and one pound clean glue dessolved. Have over the fire five gallons of water. into which put five quarts rock salt. The same should be dissolved entirely, by boiling and skimming clean. Pour a sufficient quantity of this upon the lime and other ingredients, to make it the proper thickness to spread well with a paint brush. If made entirely free from lumps, it will look nearly as well as oil paint.

ANOTHER.—To make a paint for roofs of buildings which will render them fire proof, slack your lime as before directed, and add to the same one pound alum, half pound copperas, and three and a quarter pounds potash, the last to be added gradually. Then add four quarts fine sand or hard wood ashes, and coloring matter to suit the fancy. Its look will be beetter than paint, and nearly as lasting as slate, and *fire proof*. It must be put on hot. It should be made of the proper consistency by adding the salt water, as above directed. Old shingles must be cleaned with a stiff broom, when this composition may be applied. It will stop leaks, prevent moss from growing, and render them incombustible, and last many years.—*Albany Cult.*

PASTIME.—He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Substitute for the Roller.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One of our farmers, Mr. John A. Merselis, uses the following article, instead of a roller, with good effect. He takes a slab, or outside cut from a log, two or three inches thick, nine inches wide, and about seven feet long; a rope is fastened in each end, then by means of a clevis, he fastens his team to the middle of the rope. If the driver is a heavy person, he uses the flat side down next the ground; if he is a light person, the round side down; going over the field several times, until the ground is sufficiently pulverized, the driver standing on it, to keep it in close contact with the ground. By rubbing over the ground, it pulverizes it thoroughly. The past season, I saw two of his fields; one planted with corn, on our Mohawk flats, which looked like a bed in a garden; the rows of corn could be seen across the field, when only an inch or two high. The other was upland, clay and slate gravel, sown with oats which was equally smooth. I believe when he uses it, he does not previously harrow. He invented it to cover Marrowfat peas, which, by harrowing, he was unable to cover. He even uses it to cover his potatoes after planting them.

Yours, CHS. H. TOMLINSON.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Ornamental Trees.

The season is at hand for transplanting *ornamental trees.* The following suggestions, by an experienced horticulturist, are therefore seasonable;

'Trees seldom stay long enough in the nursery to have their heads properly formed. If they were left in the nursery their roots would sometimes be too large to be removed with safety. In passing along the streets I often see trees intended for ornament, that are any thing but ornamental. They ought to be trimmed annually; for without a handsome round head no tree can have a handsome appearance. To accomplish this, shorten the branches every spring until the head of the tree is sufficiently thick and equally filled. This will add to its growth and beauty at the same time.

Another mistake is frequently made in planting trees in unsuitable ground. Many of our streets, when graded for paving, have been dug down to gravel or unproductive clay; in such ground no tree will grow. The remedy is this: Remove the unproductive gravel or clay where each tree is to be planted about 4 feet square and 2 feet deep. Then fill up the hole with rich virgin or top soil. With this treatment trees would seldom fail to be credible to the owner and nurseryman, especially if well watered the first year.—When the roots have once taken a good hold in the ground, watering will not be necessary.'

I THINK agriculture the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer has no need of popular favor of the great; the success of his crops depending only on the blessings of God and upon his honest industry.—*Franklin.*

Maple Sugar.

The amount of sugar manufactured from the sugar maple has increased during the past year; and from various accounts, in different sections of the country, it promises to be an article of much importance, and, as it can be refined equal to the best West India sugar, it may be exported. In some of the States it has doubled. Many of them possess large resources in this respect. For instance, it is said that there are at least 30,000 acres of land in Michigan which abound with the maple. A maple sugar tree is considered worth, to the farmer, from two to three dollars for its sugar; there are on an average, about thirty trees and to the acre, which would give at least 900,000 trees, worth $1,800,000—probably $2,000,000. By suffering a portion of these to remain while clearing up their land, the farmers would be able to derive much profit from them, from year to year.

In some small towns in the New England States, as many as thirty tons have been produced during the past year. Much of this sugar, also, is made at a season of the year when the farmer there cannot be occupied in the tillage of his ground, and the time consumed will amount only to a few weeks each year. Maple sugar, equal to the best Cuba sugar is now manufactured in flat pans, and it is capable of peing refined, and producing a fine article.—*Ellsworth's Report.*

Cornstalk Sugar.

We have on our table a specimen of sugar made from cornstalks, by William Thistlewaite, near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. The sugar is well grained and equally as good as New Orleans Sugar. It was made with the simplest kind of machinery, constructed by a carpenter; and there is no difficulty in the process. The maker says that a thousand pounds per acre may be made, and it is believed will be a profitable product. If so what a new field of production does it open to the West. With wheat, lard oil, beef, and sugar, the lands of Ohio will be as valuable as those of the Nile.

That there is nothing visionary in this idea, may be seen at a single glance at prices. An acre of corn so'd on the farm will not, on the richest lands, average $12 per acre, year after year. If an acre of corn will produce 1,000 lbs of sugar, and is sold only at four cents per pound on the farm the product is $40 per acre. Now is it probable that any manufacturing process will absorb those prices? This subject was noticed two years since in the report of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the patent office; and if we mistake not, he then stated that an acre of corn would produce one thousand pounds of sugar. The practical results of this matter, time and experience only can determine. If many new propositions are useless, it is also true that many practical truths are very slow in being received.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

FAME.—If we would perpetuate our fame or reputation, we must do things worth writing, or write things worth reading.

WHAT A FARMER SHOULD BE.—A farmer should be well instructed in chemistry generally, more particularly as applied to agriculture; he should be well versed in mineralogy, geology, botany, and in the physiology of seeds, plants and trees, and animals, including the species of bimana; he should learn geometry, mensuration, &c.; he should study political economy so far as to have a clear conception of the source of wealth and prosperity. In our republican government he should be taught to vindicate them by a condensed elocution. It will be a happy event for our country when our farmers, so educated shall have the ascendancy in our halls of legislation, and thereby put a stop to the fallacious special pleadings of demagogues, who have already reduced our country, possessing all the means of prosperity in a pre-eminent degree, to a most pitiable condition, by their miserable legislation.

LIVING WITHOUT DRINK.—The last Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a communication from Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, in which he states that he *drank nothing* during the whole of the year 1842, and in fact, that he has not yet returned to the use of drink. With one exception, he has suffered less than formerly from thirst. This exception was in July, when, in order to make a fair experiment he worked hard at haying. The first day or two, it being very hot weather, he felt a return of thirst, which he allayed by gurgling his throat with cold water, and eating bread crumbled in water. After two days he felt no more thirst, though he worked hard. The object of the experiment was to prove, for the benefit of the friends of temperance, that if our food is simple and plain we need but very little drink. His diet was fruits, and succulent vegetables.

"HANDLING."—Good judges say they can tell the quality of an animal as well by feeling as seeing. Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, at a recent agricultural meeting in Boston, said: "The *handling* of the animal is of very great importance; a soft, silky, elastic skin is desirable. Take an ox with a hard, wiry touch, and raw boned, and there is no use in trying to *beef him;* you might as well stick down two stakes, throw a buffalo hide over them, and put your roots and grain down before that."

UNRULY CATTLE.—If you would teach your cattle to be rogues, put up a low or a slender fence at first, and raise or strengthen it as they become expert in jumping. We once knew a man so fond of trying experiments, that he put only one rail to keep his cow in a yard, for the purpose of trying how long that would answer the purpose.

HE that sympathizes in all the happiness, of others, himself enjoys the safest happiness; and he that profits by all the folly of others, has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.

POVERTY is never a disgrace, unless it be the fruit of idleness or crime.

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.

MEATS.—All meat should be cooked till it is separated from the blood, and the fibers become soft and easy of digestion.

Meat should be eaten sparingly by children, and by those who have but little exercise, and should be entirely abstained from when there is any symptom of excited action or fever.

Boiling is the most economical mode of cooking meat, if the liquid is used as it should be for soup or broth. The slower meat is boiled the more tender it is. Ten pounds should boil or simmer about three hours; using water enough to cover the meat well. If it is very salt, soak it for half an hour in warm water.

Baking is well for loins, legs &c. but bad for lean thin pieces which schrivel away.—*Philadelphia Saturday Museum.*

TO COOK DUN-FISH—OR COD-FISH SALTED.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, gives the following recipe for cooking salted fish, which he says was communicated to him by an accomplished lady of Boston:

"Salt fish, (meaning cod fish,) should be put in a deep plate, with just water enough to cover it, the night before you cook it: take it from that water before cooking and wipe it clean.

"It should not be boiled an instant; boiling renders it hard. It should be in scalding hot water two or three hours. The less water is used, and the more fish is cooked at once the better.

"It may then be served up on a napkin and each one may take his portion and mix for himself with eggs and butter, or it may be picked fine from the bones and mixed with Irish potato and butter. No dish is lighter or more digestible—not even tripe.

BEESWAX.—The neatest way, says the Farmers, Cabinet, to separate beeswax from the comb, is, to tie it up in a linen or woollen cloth or bag with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water, and hang over the fire; as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.

TO REMOVE STAINS.—The fumes of brimstone will remove fruit stains and iron mould, from linen and cotton. Moisten the part stained, with water, then hold it over the smoke of a piece of burning brimstone till the stain disappears.

SHE who makes her husband and her children happy, says Goldsmith, who reclaims the one from vice and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose only occupation is to murder mankiud with shafts from the quiver of their eye.

IN marriage, prefer virtue before beauty, and the mind before wealth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nutmeg Tree flourishes in Singapore, near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth year, when it puts forth its blossom and shews its sex. It is then set out permanently. The trees are planted thirty feet apart, in diamond order; a male tree in the centre.—They begin to bear in the eighth year, increasing for many years and they pay a large profit. They are cultivated chiefly by Europeans. There is no nutmeg season. Every day of the year shows buds, blossoms, and fruit, in every stage of growth to maturity.—The nutmeg is a large and beautiful tree, with thick foliage and of a rich and deep green color. The ripe fruit is singularly brilliant.—The shell is glossy black, and the mace it exposes when it bursts, is bright scarlet; making it one of the most beautiful products of the vegetable world.

The Coffee Tree dies out in fifteen years and its height is only eight feet; hence it is planted in the intermediate spaces between the young nutmeg trees.

Black Pepper is the fruit of a vine that is supported by stout rails nine feet high. The pepper gardens resemble patches of hops except that the foliage is thicker and of a darker green.

Education.—Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no climate destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society, an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? a splendid slave—a reasoning savage,—vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.—*Philips.*

True.—There is no widow so utterly widowed in her circumstances, as she who has a drunken husband—no orphan so perfectly desolate as that which has a drunkard for a father!

"Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "Oh yes massa fuss rate farmer—he make two crops in one year." "How is that Sambo?" 'Why, he sell his hay in de fall, and make money once; den in de spring he sell de hides ob de catttle dat die for de want ob de hay and make money twice."

As there cannot be plants without seed, fruit without blossom, streams without a fountain, effect without a cause, so neither can there be drunkenness without moderate drinking.

A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than men's is because of the friction of the tongue and the *sweetness of the lips.*

Revivals.—The papers come to us with an increased amount of revival intelligence. Never was there any period, we believe, when the revival influences were so universal and powerful throughout the Union. A powerful revival here and there, in two or three States has, heretofore, engaged particular notice, but it is difficult now, naming a single State north of Maryland, in which awakenings are not numerous; and in several of the western and southern States they are also powerful, and all evangelical denominations seem to share in them.—*Baptist Register.*

Iron Manufactures.—Iron was first made in this country, 1715, in Virginia. In New York, Orange county, a furnace was erected in 1751, and 1500 tons of pig and 1000 of bar made annually. The great iron chain, that crossed the Hudson during the revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon in this state there, in 1816. In the United States, 1840, there was made 347,400 tons of pig iron; twenty years ago, Great Britain made only 400,000 tons; now she makes 1,258,781 tons.—*Roch. Democrat.*

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER.

Albion,	Wm. B. Olcott,
Bellevue,	David Judson,
Brighton,	N. Sullivan,
Coldwater,	Albert Chandler,
Detroit,	William Harsha,
Dexter,	D. C. Whitwood,
Eaton Rapids,	Amos Hamlin,
Flint,	J. D. Coleman,
Farmington,	C. Moore,
Franklin,	James Carhart,
Grand Rapids,	William Bemis,
Jonesville,	H. L. Hewitt,
Kalamazoo,	F. March,
Lima,	Oliver L. Cooper,
Leslie,	Henry Fiske,
Marshall,	D. Wallingford,
Mason Centre,	Jason K. Winchell,
Niles,	D. W. Mather,
Plymouth,	H. B. Holbrook,
White Pigeon,	Wm. O. Austin,
Walled Lake,	T. Deuel,
Ypsilanti,	E. C. Allen.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

D. Fitzgerald and Henry M. Fiske.

SILK GROWING!

The Subscriber will sell any quantity of *Morus Multicaulis trees,* of two and three years growth, and warranted of the best kind—at the reduced price of $20,00 per thousand. Also, a quantity of *Silk Worm Eggs,* a great variety, and all of last years hatching—which will be sold very cheap and warranted. JONATHAN KEENEY.

Detroit, April 8, 1843.

TO SILK GROWERS!

J. Dewey of Napoleon, Jackson county, has for sale Multicaulis trees or cuttings, and Silk Worm Eggs—all of his own raising. Those wishing to obtain genuine articles, at reasonable prices, are requested to give him a call previous to purchasing elsewhere. *April* 10, 1843.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.	
Far & Mec bk Mich	par
do payable at St Jo	par
Bk of St Clair	par
Mich insurance Co	par
B'k of River Raisin	par
Oakland County b'k	par
Merch'ts bk of Jackson	par
B'k of Michigan	75 dis
Mich State Scrip	unc
All other banks	no sale
Ohio.	
Belmont of St Clair	1 dis
B'k of Cincinnati	broke
Chilicothe	12 1-2 dis
Circleville	1 dis
Circleville c'd 1818	broke
Cleveland	60 dis
Clinton bank	1 dis
Columbiana	1 dis
Com bk of Cincinnati	1 dis
Com bk Scioto	—
Com bk Lake Erie	25 dis
Dayton	1 dis
Ex bk Cincinnati	broke
Far bk Canton	50 dis
F & M Steubenville	1 dis
Franklin bk Cincin	1 dis
Frank'n bk Colum's	1 dis
Germ'n bk Wooster	broke
Geauga	1 dis
Gallipolis	broke
Granville	80 dis
Hamilton	40 dis
Lebanon M bk co	failed
Lancaster	20 dis
Lafayette Cincinnati	1 dis
Marietta	10 dis
Marsillon	1 dis
Mec & Tr bk Cin	10 dis
Manhattan	85 dis
Mount Pleasant	1 dis
Muskingum	1 dis
Miami Exp'ng co	70 dis
Norwalk	1 dis
Ohio Railroad Co	—
Ohio Life and T co	—
Sandusky	1 dis
Steubenville	—
Urbana banking co	65 dis
West Union	broke
Western Reserve	1 dis
Washington	broke
Wooster	1 dis
Xenia	1 dis
Zanesville	1 dis
Indiana.	
State bk and branches	4 dis
Charleston S'gs In	—
New Albany Ins co	—
In state scrip $5	55 dis
In state scrip $50	60 dis
Illinois.	
State bk & branches	65 dis
Bk Ill Shawneetown	70 dis
Bank Cairo	—
Illinois state scrip	—
Illinois savings bk	closed
Ill & Mich canal bks	—
Pennsylvania.	
Specie paying bks	par
Erie	5 dis
Erie relief notes	25 dis
Pittsburg do	10 dis
County do	10 to 20 dis
Others	unc
New York.	
Safety fund	par
Bk of Buffalo	10 dis
Clinton bk	60 dis
Watervliet bk	60 dis
Com bk Buffalo	50 dis
Com bk Oswego	50 dis
Lewis county bank	40 dis
Bk of Lyons	60 dis
Security Banks.	
Allegany co bank	75 dis
St Lawrence bk	75 dis
State bk Buffalo	75 dis
Washington bk	5 dis
Staten Island bk	60 dis
Bk of Olean	5 dis
Am bk of Buffalo	50 dis
Binghampton bk	50 dis
Bk of Com Buffalo	50 dis
Cattaraugus co bk	50 dis
Erie co bk Buffalo	50 dis
Fr bk Seneca co	30 dis
Bank of Lodi	25 dis
Mer Ex bk Buffalo	50 dis
Millers bk Clyde	15 dis
Mech bk Buffalo	50 dis
Phoenix bk Buffalo	50 dis
Tenth Ward bk	15 dis
Tonawanda bk	50 dis
U S bk Buffalo	50 dis
Union bk Buffalo	50 dis
Western N Y bk of	50 dis
All others	par
Wisconsin.	
Wisconsin Ins ch'ks	5 dis
Canada.	
Bk of Upper Canada	3 dis
Other solvent banks	3 dis
Selling Price.	
Exchange on N Y	2 pm
Exch on Buffalo	1 1-2 pm
Exch on Philad	2 pm
Exch on Pittsburg	1 pm

TO PRINTERS.

Boston Priting Ink.—Warranted, in kegs from 25 to 50 pounds each—30 cents per pound for news, and 40 cents for Book Ink. 5 per cent discount for cash. Mr. J. P. Clark, the manufacturer, has lately made some capital discoveries, which have given to his Ink a decided improvement. It is now pronounced by the Bay State Democrat, the Boston Daily Mail and by several printers in New York, who have used it, a first rate article and equal if not superior to any in the country.

Printers of newspapers, who insert this advertisement including this notice, to the amount of $1, and forward a paper containing the same will be allowed that sum in their next purchase of ink, at the Michigan Book Store, Jefferson Avenue, *Detroit.*

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

All kinds of Produce—also Wood, Lumber, &c. will be received in exchange for the Farmer, if delivered soon.

☞ FARMER OFFICE—In the brick block adjoining American Hotel, Main street, Jackson.